Glo al Agriculture and Food Security Progra
(GAFSP)

Executive Minutes
Joint GAFSP Steering Co ittee Private Sector indow Donor Co ittee Meeting

March 3 – 4, 2015
World Bank Group
Washington, DC

GAFSP Steering Committee Chair

- Ending poverty and hunger by 2030 will require substantially more resources. On-farm investments, by farmers themselves, by far make up the largest source of agricultural investments. Agricultural public investment in less developed countries has doubled since 2000. The share of agriculture in total public spending has moderately increased to 9 percent. This is lower than the 14 percent share that some of today's transforming Asian countries were spending on agriculture when they had similar shares of agriculture in GDP as today's least developed countries. Donor support has also increased, but momentum has slowed since 2011. ODA accounts for about 70

- **Reco endation** Defining a set of operational performance indicators for GAFSP, including disbursement rates and percentage of projects rated “satisfactory” or better.
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Hillside Irrigation (LWH) project; and the Cameroon Agriculture Investment and Market Development project -- a joint IDA/IFC initiative supported by IDA, IFC and the GAFSP Private Sector Window.

14. The Coordination Unit gave a brief update on the Missing Middle initiative. The agreement reached in principle with the Missing Middle Working Group was a three-pronged approach: i) to work with those SEs that have recently approved GAFSP projects that are now in the design phase (e.g., Lao PDR, IFAD/ WFP) to see if there are opportunities to incorporate Missing Middle criteria; ii) to develop dedicated pilot project(s) in consultation with the Working Group (WG) – for which defining criteria, related success factors/indicators, and a proposed timeline and process steps would be agreed in April; and iii) to explore options to modify existing selection criteria in the Country Guidelines for the next GAFSP Call for Proposals, drawing upon suggestions made in the Enclude report, and any lessons from the emerging pilots. By mid-May, the WG would report back to the SC to update on the status of all three prongs.

- **Reco endation** Permit other Supervising Entities to participate in GAFSP's private sector window. ***Agreed.*** *Me ers e pressed i ingness to h ve other SEs serve s i p e enters of the GAFSP priv te sector indo* ***when*** *ne fin ncing s v i e for co it ent to the priv te sector indo One e er sked out the potenti for est ishing s pi ot for other SEs if ne oney s de v i e this c end r ye r A second e er indic ted i ingness to discuss the oc tion of so e of its e isting funds in the Priv te Sector indo* ***Agreed next steps:ecxi reA2.d. .2332r.23e.a2t.A3i.a.m3.233a..33inxigges exentess exntr t th cuemde gsseme***

indo fin ncing nd su it those s pp ic e to the Priv te Sector indo Secret ri t for further consider tion The SC Ch ir suggested th t the SC DC cou d set projection for the nu er of opportunities to e identified y the SEs over the ne t onths

Day Session Review of decisions fro Day

15. The second day opened with a review of the first day's discussions, with the Chairs sharing a jointly prepared summary of agreements and recommendations for the members' review and discussion. Key points raised have been reflected in the Recommendations for Day One incorporated into these Minutes. Additional points included the need for the CU to deploy technical assistance (TA) and troubleshooting expertise in those instances of poor performance, which were taken up under Session 8 Staffing and Resourcing.

Day Session Sustaina ility in the Post 5 Agenda, Fundraising, and Lifecycle

16. This session focused on the positioning and vision of GAFSP as a sustainable financing instrument in the wider context of agriculture and sustainable development, and attainment of the SDGs. Initial contributions from members focused on the complex inter-relationship between the ongoing FfD discussions in the run up to the Third International Conference on FfD in Addis Ababa in July 2015, and the SDGs to be adopted at the UN General Assembly in September 2015. Discussion is on-going as to what mechanisms would be used to finance attainment of the SDGs with varying recognition of different instruments including IFAD, GAFSP and a proposed smallholder fund, in addition to the related potential for 'competition' in a reduced ODA environment between different vertical funds. It was discussed that the GAFSP should be more visible and present in global processes and discussions related to FfD and the Post-2015 Development Agenda/SDGs.

17. The Vision Paper presentation highlighted GAFSP's convincing potential to deliver on SDG 2 namely on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture – as well as other SDGs – given its alignment with national country plans; transparent competitive process; focus on the poorest; and emerging results on incomes, nutrition, productivity and climate change. The Vision Paper proposes a lifecycle to the y57164( )10.4118(s)-33.4118(a)-2.50724(n)-014.52 Td [(f)-4

a full-time GAFSP Program Manager, in addition to t

Annex 1: List of participants

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